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M/023/007

July 11, 1995

TO: Minerals File

FROM: Tony Gallegos, Reclamation Engineer *aa*

RE: Site Inspection, North Lily Mining Company, Tintic Project Mine,
M/023/007, Juab County, Utah

Date of Inspection: July 5, 1995
Time of Inspection: 0950 - 1435
Conditions: clear skies, warm
Participants: Paul Spor, Troy Jones - North Lily Mining Company; Tony Gallegos and Lynn Kunzler - DOGM

Purpose of Inspection: To examine the vegetation success of reclaimed areas

We met Mr. Spor at the mine site office for a brief discussion before examining the reclaimed areas. Paul indicated they had recently sampled the water (June 7) coming off the heap and were waiting for the results from the lab. They will provide the Division with a copy of their report to the Division of Water Quality (DWQ). North Lily has not added cyanide to their sprinkling solution since October 1993. Since that time, they have been recirculating the solutions through a carbon circuit and the heap. Paul indicated the carbon unit will recover some additional precious metal values, reduce the cyanide values, as well as remove other metal constituents. The unusually heavy rains they received this year have helped to rinse the heap. Paul has contacted Mac Crofts at DWQ to discuss the plans for decommissioning the heaps and monitoring the site after reclamation. The details of that plan are still being worked out. If DWQ's concerns can be easily addressed, North Lily would like to begin regrading the heaps as early as August 1995. We then proceeded to visit the various mine dump areas which have been reclaimed.

The first area visited was the Centennial Dump. The access road to this area is secured by a locked gate. The road only allows access near the reclaimed area. This dump is visible from the main road leading southwest out of Eureka. The rocky areas of the regraded dump had minimal vegetation. The middle section of the upper dump area has more vegetation, probably due to more soils/fines. Mulch was still visible on some of the dump areas. A rocky portion on the upper right of the dump also has poor revegetation.



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The upper left portion of the dump has a lot of cinders/clinkers from the old furnaces, and also has poor revegetation. The lower right portion of the dump area has poor revegetation probably due to this area being made up of the oversize rock screened from North Lily's mining operations.

The Rail Road Grade area was viewed from the road to the Centennial Dump. This area shows poor revegetation in the areas of coarse rock. The flat areas have more fines; however, they were also very compacted, which may explain the poor revegetation success compared to other flat areas.

The next area visited was the Eagle Dump. The upper portion of this dump, which is now made up of coarse rock, was where the dump materials sat prior to North Lily's mining operation. The regraded dump is deeply furrowed along the contour, but the revegetation success is poor due to the lack of fines. The lower portion of this dump is made up of reject materials and existing soils. Most of the mulch spread on this dump has blown away. The lower flat area has better revegetation success than the other portions of this dump, probably due to the presence of more fines and soil.

The next area visited was the west end of the May Day Dump. There is no vehicle access to this area, but you can drive to the bottom and look up. This site was one of the earliest reclamation performed by North Lily as part of this project. This area has a northeast exposure which may be a factor in the revegetation success here.

The next area visited was the other portion of the May Day Dump. This site is visible by driving to the coars reject area and looking up. Here again, the revegetation success was poor on the coars^e material, but relatively better on the upper portion of the dump. Most of the plants present were weedy species.

The next area visited was the Yankee Dump. Access to the site is by taking a road to the top of the dump. The regraded dump is made up of terraced coarse rock. The surface roughness is good; however, the lack of fines is probably the reason for poor revegetation success here.

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The next area visited was the Mammoth Dumps. Access to this area is currently controlled by Centurion Mining under their Mammoth Project. This area was last visited by Division staff in May 1995, so only a cursory inspection was performed at this site.

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The next area visited was the Red Dump area. This area has poor revegetation success probably due to the compaction and poor soils. It is believed the Division has already inspected and released this area.

The next area visited was the ENOS Dump. The road allows easy access to the reclaimed flat area. The lower portion of this area shows good revegetation success. We then walked up the road to get a view of the upper portion of this area. From a distance, the revegetation on this upper area appears good, except for the white outcrop area which is mostly void of vegetation. It is believed this area has also previously been inspected and released by the Division.

We then returned to the offices to drop off Paul. Troy then accompanied us on a driving tour of the heap and processing facilities. Troy indicated the cement silo, currently located at the process/stockpile area, is the property of someone else and should be removed sometime soon. We mentioned that North Lily may want to reclaim the compacted process/stockpile area this year, since this area is no longer needed. Reclamation here would include deep ripping (1 foot or deeper) and seeding. A topsoil stockpile is located to the southeast of the "runway" in this area. We noted the borrow area to the east of the heap could be drill seeded without damaging the vegetation which has invaded this area. There is another topsoil stockpile located on the west side of the heap. Troy indicated the berms/ditches surrounding the heap were also made up of salvaged topsoil.

In conclusion, North Lily is not asking for any modification/release of the reclamation surety at this time. North Lily will copy the Division on correspondence with DWQ regarding the water quality issues and also the plans for decommissioning and monitoring the heap. Paul suggested leaving the pregnant pond liner in place to facilitate monitoring and collection of any residual leachate after final reclamation. He suggested this instead of ripping and burying the liner as is included in the reclamation plan.

jb
cc: Paul Spor, North Lily
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